

long time. It was the first time that an army transport had been pressed into service of this kind. It was also the first time that this Government had undertaken to deport aliens to a country with which we are practically in a state of war and which we have refused to recognize.

The whole proceeding from the time the Government began to assemble the Reds at the island in large numbers last Thursday until the sailing actually took place was conducted with strictest secrecy. Even though the members of the band were told to pack all their baggage Saturday morning and to go to a special departure, there were many who thought that the proceedings were still to drag on for a considerable period of time. Information as to just when the movement was to take place was withheld both here and in Washington.

This was done principally to prevent final grand stand plays by the emotional members of the party and to frustrate whatever schemes the associates might have for giving them a noisy "send off." It may also have been to prevent them from involving more legal technicalities in their stubborn fight against deportation.

Told at Supper Time.

The official announcement that they were to take a hurried departure came when the Reds were at supper on Saturday night, and it seemed for the most part to take them with confusion. Two or three tried to force a round of applause, but the attempt was a sad failure.

A short while later they sought to revive their spirits by holding a meeting in one of the big halls of the Immigration Building, where they were drawn up with all their baggage, under a guard of Department of Justice agents. They declared "The First Anarchist Congress" of America, which they had organized on the island several weeks ago dissolved, and they proclaimed that henceforth, until they shall be separated, they will constitute the "First Soviet of Anarchist-Political Deportees." Alexander Berkman was promptly acclaimed leader of this organization and he mounted a chair, retired in army trousers and shirt and tied his necktie and delivered a speech. He seemed to take immense pride in his office, and in a short while was issuing commands to various Reds whose attitude toward him seemed to be one of awe. As he seemed to be one among them they strided to him in awe, and invariably those who were seated arose upon his approach.

Emma Goldman was the only one in the band to sleep while waiting for the arrival of the tug that was to take them to the transport. The others all sat about smoking cigarettes, picking at guitars, scraping violins or meditating about the event that was transpiring in their lives. The last thing that the immigration officials did before the departure of the Reds was to inspect thoroughly their wearing apparel and give to them all articles that it was thought they might need to reach their destination. Many got heavy overcoats, caps, mittens and socks, but of the whole party very few were substantially attired before these things were issued.

Take Away \$500,000.

Although practically all of these people came to this country as very poor immigrants years ago, Government officials who inspected them said that the total amount of money being taken out of this country by the band may total \$500,000. It was stated that they were departing with approximately \$2,000 apiece, which is either in cash upon their persons or in negotiable paper. In fact, as things stand now in Russia this equivalent and well dressed band may be looked upon as capitalists when they arrive in Bolshevik territory, and their worldly goods be subjected to confiscation.

It was at 4 o'clock in the morning, when they were being marched out of the Immigration Building between two lines of soldiers toward the waiting tug, that the spirit of the band seemed to collapse. Every face in the band was serious and many were pale. They seemed to realize as they stepped out of the warm building into the chilly darkness that they were leaving behind a government under which they had been able to raise themselves from paupers and a government that has been providing every one of them for a while past with three square meals a day and comfortable, clean, sanitary quarters. They were going admittedly to a land so barren of industrial produce that they are forced to take with them enormous quantities of American made goods in the fear that they will not be able to obtain them for love or money in that beautiful, Bolshevik Utopia where folks feast upon black bread and water.

As the last were stepping upon the gang plank several bright-eyed, bold-faced, and Alexander Berkman, who had been wearing "an air of bravado" up to this time, was able to do so no longer. Al together forgetful of the fact that he should feel greatly obliged to the men who are so kind as to send him to the lovely land of Lenin, he turned savagely upon Chief Flynn and a party of Department of Justice agents and snapped: "We'll be back, and when we do come back we'll get you dogs!"

Official Companions.

The Reds were accompanied down the bay by an official party which included Chief Flynn, George E. Lamb, superintendent, in charge of the New York office; Anthony A. Caminetti, Commissioner-General of Immigration, who came from Washington to inspect the deportation; Byron H. Uhl, acting commissioner in charge of the Ellis Island station, and Representative Albert Johnson, Isaac Siegel and William Valle of the House Committee on Immigration.

ration, who had accompanied Mr. Caminetti from the capital. Emma Goldman, who was dressed in black and wearing the magnificent seal coat presented to her by "parlor Bolshevik" of this city, did her best from the start to appear indifferent to the happenings, and on the way down the bay she conversed with members of the official group, keeping aloof from the crowd who all seemed to wrap in thought to hold conversation.

Emma reiterated her threat to return as an official of the Bolshevik Government and said that she intended to immediately upon her arrival in Russia to organize a society to work for the sovietization of America. As Emma makes her living out of organizing societies of this kind, it is about the only thing she can do. She made various remarks about this country being in a more deplorable state than Imperialistic Russia was in her darkest days.

Source of Boy's Anarchy.

A statement which Thomas Bukhanov, a 17 year old deportee from Brooklyn, has made that he had obtained his anarchy from the shelves of the New York public libraries, was disproved before he sailed. It was ascertained that he is the nephew of Emma Goldman, who is the sister of Alexander Berkman. Bukhanov's last remarks on the boat were something in the nature of a boast about an uncle that he claimed to possess who, he says, is at present in charge of the railways of Russia and head of the Moscow soviet. He counts upon this uncle to get him a good political job upon his arrival.

He gave the name of this uncle as N. Starick and although that name is unfamiliar to persons acquainted with the history of the Russian revolutionary movement, he says Starick was "the intellectual head of the Russian revolutionary movement in Europe," and that he fled Russia after having been sentenced to death for activities against the Czar and remained at the head of a revolutionary propaganda bureau in Paris for several years.

Berkman, however, the fact that there were a few Reds in the band of deportees who had not accepted the beautiful doctrine of anarchy as a whole, but he remarked, "Before we reach Russia we must have the war for the shipment of troops, and members of the infantry detachment that is accompanying the party will act as their guards. It is not likely that the women will be allowed to mingle with the men at all during the voyage."

The Buford is an old ship of 4,600 tons and a slow sailer. At the very best she cannot make the trip in less than eighteen days, and had weather, which is to be expected at this season, may occasion considerable delay. She carries a sixty day supply of food. The vessel is a veteran of two wars, having been purchased from England in 1893 for shipment of troops to Cuba and having also done considerable service in transporting the A. E. F. The quarters of the deportees are, however, very good. They are much better than the accommodations afforded most of the Yanks on their way over to Europe.

While the anarchists were being sent upon their way a very anxious person was making frantic efforts to get to the island to see them. He was Harry Weinberger, their lawyer, but the officials refused to admit him upon the ground that attorneys were not allowed to see their clients there after 5 P. M. He spent the greater part of the night at the Battery vainly trying to make arrangements to get to the island.

While there are many anarchists of lurid police records in the band of deportees, those persons who are easily moved by the importance of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman. Never did America have upon her shores two radicals who obtained and maintained for a long period of years greater notoriety. Their record is flecked with blood and marked again and again with advocacy of violence; with justification of assassinations; with utterances and writings and deeds calculated so to provoke murder and other outrages.

Berkman launched his career of criminal anarchy in 1892 when he sneaked into the office of the late Henry C. Frick and shot that individual in the back. After fourteen years of imprisonment imposed for this deed he reappeared as a crafty professional anarchist, taking all of the money that there was in anarchy and letting others do the dangerous work. For while he edited an anarchist publication known as the *Blat*, in San Francisco, later moving it to this city.

His last criminal conviction was in 1917, when both he and Emma Goldman were convicted before Federal Judge Julius M. Mayer of having organized a league for the express purpose of opposing the enforcement of the conscription law and urging young men not to serve in the army either voluntarily or otherwise. For this he served two years imprisonment in Atlanta Federal penitentiary, being seized on deportation warrants shortly after his release.

McKinley's Assassination.

Emma Goldman has for years been regarded by many as the real instigator of the assassination of President McKinley, for George, the murderer, confessed that it was her writings that had driven him to the deed. Indeed this woman who has been petted by New York's "parlor Bolshevik" openly endeavored to create the assassin of the President as a martyr.

Again when a band of anarchists was blown up by a bomb that they were manufacturing in their flat on Lexington avenue in 1914 she lauded these vicious criminals as martyrs in the col-

lums of her paper, *Mother Earth*. This same band were also praised by Berkman, who told an audience in Union Square that he hoped they had intended to blow up some official and that he considered them martyrs to a worthy cause.

Again her influence appeared when two of her followers dynamited the Los Angeles Times Building.

Emma has served one year in the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island for inciting to riot, and two years in the Federal prison at Jefferson City, Mo., for participation with Berkman in anti-draft conspiracies.

Berkman and Emma have been in the United States for about thirty years, and have been generally successful in capitalizing anarchy; in gathering about them a band that could be counted upon for liberal subscriptions. It was from Petrograd, where she is now going, that Emma Goldman originally came.

Complete satisfaction over the deportation of the 249 Reds was expressed last night by Representative William N. Valle of the House Committee on Immigration, who inspected the deportees and then saw the departure of the transport. He said he and other members of the committee as well as officials of the various departments of the Government called on to cooperate in ridding the country of destructionists viewed the actual banishment of Berkman and his ilk as the culmination of their efforts to strengthen deportation methods. He declared also that the future will witness the departure of similarly laden vessels.

The departments all appear to be working in harmony," he said. "The officials of the Department of Labor, the Department of Justice, the Department of State and the War Department all seem bent on cooperating to cut out the cancer of anarchy as fast as its manifestations appear. At this moment the temper of Congress is to provide for the deportation of all aliens opposed to our Government or laws, and to bring about their deportation as rapidly as it can be accomplished without committing injustice or errors."

AMERICAN LEGION TO FIGHT RADICALISM

Only Constitutional Means to Be Used, Says Bulletin.

The American Legion is on the job against anarchy and anarchism. Bulletins were despatched yesterday to every legion post in the city directing the formation of teams to keep tabs on the Reds. There will be four teams sent out by every post. "Radical Speakers," "Radical Press," "Education" and "Deportation."

The team on speakers will attend meetings of radicals and report through its post. The press team will be vigilant to detect seditious literature, watching the foreign language press. The team on education will provide speakers to reach Americanism and to quell on persons of known or supposed radical tendencies. It will also give its attention to the public schools. The team on deportation will report on persons who are charged with the war for the shipment of troops, and members of the infantry detachment that is accompanying the party will act as their guards. It is not likely that the women will be allowed to mingle with the men at all during the voyage.

All members of the American Legion are requested to cooperate by reporting to the nearest legion post any information to require investigation, and the posts are urged to enlist the aid of their foreign born members in the protective movement.

The bulletin, signed by Lorillard Spencer, chairman, appeals to legion members to avoid anything that is tinged with "direct action" on their part in efforts to combat anti-Americanism. Nothing must be done, it is counseled, that might run counter to law and order.

"We are preaching fair play," the bulletin states, "and the use of constitutional means of government in this country. Now let us be sure that the radical foreign element will not take these means away from us, who have been willing to sacrifice so much for their continuance."

"Certain radical publications have charged a legion with a desire to gain its ends by violence," said Mr. Spencer yesterday. "The legion takes an uncompromising stand against any action that runs counter to law and order. It will fight un-Americanism, but by constitutional means."

Chileans Honor American. SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 21.—Warren D. Robbins, secretary of the American Embassy, who is soon to return to the United States, was the guest of honor Friday night at a banquet given by San Diego's prominent citizens.

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U. S. STANDING ARMY TO EXCEED 300,000

Strong National Guard and Officers' Reserve Corps Provided For in Bill.

WILL SAVE \$450,000,000

House Sub-Committee Agrees on Measure—Universal Training Left Out.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Without universal military training, but with a standing army of more than 300,000 officers and men, a strong national guard and officers' reserve corps, and plans for extending military training in the schools of the country, the army reorganization bill has been tentatively agreed to by a sub-committee of the House Military Affairs Committee.

The tentative bill has been based upon the lessons learned in the war and represents the prevailing opinion of the leading military men from Gen. Pershing down. Representative Anthony (Kan.), chairman of the sub-committee, said to-night. Plans of Republican House leaders are to take up the bill shortly after the reorganization of the House during the recess to get the bill ready for submission to the House.

Universal military training has not been permanently abandoned by the House committee, Mr. Anthony said, but it will not be included in the bill, because it is not considered primarily a matter of reorganization. It will be taken up and discussed separately.

The plans of the sub-committee are expected to result in a reserve officers' training corps in the schools of the country with a total strength of between 100,000 and 150,000. The national guard will be placed in charge of a national guard officer and the sub-committee hopes to make it much more efficient by giving its officers considerable regular army training.

General Staff Control Cut.

The bill differs radically in many particulars from the recommendations of Secretary of War Baker, and the General Staff control of the various bureaus of the War Department, which was expected during the war by Chief of Staff March, was disapproved by the sub-committee and legislation to restrict such power will be enacted.

Many bureaus of war time will be consolidated under one general head, although just which ones have not been determined. It is certain, however, that the Quartermaster-General will be given control of the purchase, storage and distribution of supplies. The national guard will be placed in charge of a national guard officer and the sub-committee hopes to make it much more efficient by giving its officers considerable regular army training.

A general resume of the tentative draft of the bill by Mr. Anthony follows: "It will provide a force of between 17,000 and 18,000 officers and not to exceed 300,000 enlisted men, including the unassigned recruits, Philippine Scouts and the Porto Rican regiment of infantry."

"It will include a single list for promotions. The Ordnance department, the Signal Corps, Quartermaster Corps, Judge Advocate General's department and in the air service officers will be commissioned permanently above the grade of Captain. Officers for these services below the grade of Major will be obtained by detail, and the detail system will continue for the Adjutant-General's department and the Inspector-General's department."

"An effective elimination system will be provided. A board of five general officers will meet annually and examine the records of all officers of the army and determine those who should be eliminated."

"The grade of warrant officer will be created, and warrant officers will be assigned to all branches of the army. Field clerks will be eliminated."

"The details of organization will not be rigidly prescribed in the law as heretofore. For example, the infantry section will provide for a chief of infantry with the rank of Major-General; one assistant with the rank of Brigadier-General, who shall also be chief of the tank corps; 2,500 officers in the grades from Colonel to Second Lieutenant in-

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live and 100,000 enlisted men organized into such infantry, machine gun and tank units as the President may prescribe.

"The bill will provide for a chief of each branch of the service, including the infantry, cavalry and field artillery. The General Staff will be divided into a War Department General Staff and the General Staff with troops."

"The restriction of the national defense act against the General Staff performing duties of an administrative nature that have heretofore pertained to the War Department bureaus will be reenacted."

"The National Guard will be left practically as now authorized by the national defense act. The detail of National Guard officers for duty with the Regular Army will be provided for and the chief of the Militia Bureau will be a National Guard officer."

"The Officers' Reserve Corps will be retained virtually as now authorized by law."

Chance for War Officers. "At least one-half of the vacancies created by the act will be filled by the promotion of officers of the late war. Age limits will be prescribed, so that officers coming into the army in higher grades will not block the promotion of junior officers already in the army. A line and three bureau chiefs will be created by the act to select the officers who are to be appointed to fill vacancies created by the act."

"In general, promotions in the Regular Army will result so that officers of about twenty-two years service will be Colonels, of about nineteen years service will be Lieutenants-Colonels and of ten years experience will be Majors. The exact number of promotions cannot be foretold, because it is not known just how many officers will be taken into the service in the various grades."

"The Philippine Scout officers, as such, will cease to exist. Those suitable for transfer to the Regular Army will be transferred. Those not suitable will be eliminated under the general elimination feature of the bill. Hereafter the Philippine Scouts will be officered by the assignment of regular officers. The present status of enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts will in no way be changed, but the President will be given authority to organize them to conform to the organizations of the Regular Army."

DEPORTATION OF ANY UNION MAN OPPOSED

Chicago Federation of Labor Takes That Stand.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE SUN. CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—The Chicago Federation of Labor unanimously adopted a resolution to-day protesting against the deportation of aliens who are members of any union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The resolution also calls for the appointment of two delegates from each trade group in the Chicago federation to confer on means to protect any union man of Chicago "from banishment and exile." The plan is to prevent the deportation of any alien on whatever charge if he belongs to a union. William Z. Foster, secretary of the national committee, who with John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago federation, organized the recent steel strike, announced that when Chicago is thoroughly organized the plan will be extended to cover the entire United States.

"Deportation of any union man anywhere in the United States from tonight on will be vigorously opposed by the American Federation of Labor," added Mr. Foster.

URGES ALLIED PACT TO AID EXCHANGE

Italian Expert Also Sees Need of Large United States Loans.

ROME, Dec. 20 (delayed).—The *Epoca*, which is conducting a general international inquiry into the exchange situation, to-day prints an article contributed by Signor Ferris of the Italian peace delegation in Paris. The writer says that a temporary restoration of exchange rates can be had through an agreement among the Allies and large American loans, and that permanent restoration in Italy must be effected through a strong agrarian policy, development by the Government of preparations for foreign tourists and the development of professional schools for the merchant marine so as to insure greater exports.

Signor Ferris warns the working classes that foreign loans cannot be had unless peace and order are maintained. He lays stress on Italy's failure to develop public utilities and the losses caused by this fact during the war.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—President Poincaré, Premier Clemenceau and several of the Cabinet Ministers this afternoon at the Elysee Palace discussed financial and economic questions.

GERMAN DYES REACH BRITAIN. Question of the Fastness of the Colors is Raised. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service. Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 21.—After a very considerable delay a consignment of German dyes has arrived in the United Kingdom.

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Kingdom, but dyes are prepared for further disappointments. There seems to be an indisposition to enter into details, and whether the 650 tons now said to be in Manchester are the desired fast colors or a miscellaneous collection is not known.

Several firms have made no application so far, and distribution is sure to be leisurely. Color consumers criticize the whole management of the affair and the method of allocation. It is believed the present consignment is composed of relatively small quantities of a large number of dyes, many of them probably of little interest.

EGYPTIAN LAWYERS STRIKE. Students Get Mob to Stone British Soldiers in Street. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service. Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved.

CAIRO, Dec. 21.—Egyptian lawyers and students decided to strike as a protest against the presence of the British mission. The students are at the bottom of the trouble and enlisted the aid of a mob to stone British soldiers in the street. The soldiers charged the rioters into El-Asbar, the Mohamedan University.

CLEMENCEAU A CANDIDATE. Increasing Signs That He Seeks French Presidency. PARIS, Dec. 21.—Gossip in political circles continues to assert that Premier Clemenceau, despite numerous utterances to the contrary, is a candidate for the Presidency, and that he is not hindering his friends from working in his behalf. It is also said that Louis Loucheur, present Minister of Reconstruction, will be the next Premier.

The election of Paul Deschanel to the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies is considered as weakening his chances for the Presidency.

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